

LOUISVILLE

VOLUME XIX.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR.....\$6.00

SIX MONTHS.....3.50

ONE MONTH......50

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent to

every Postoffice in the State. Will our friends

or procure the services of some efficient person

in our behalf? We believe that the circulation of

the Democrat will be materially extended, and we make

this appeal to our friends in the field.

No education we meet with is more

dangerous than the common one we hear

every day, that unconditional Unionism is true

loyalty, and nothing can be more untrue in

fact. If a man tells us that we will not submit

conditions from rebels in arms, we can under

stand his motives, and admit them to be good;

though we are not prepared to say we would

not gladly receive them back upon fair condi

tions in conformity with the Constitution.

On the contrary, such a love for the Union

that the mere fact that the rebels were in arms

would not influence us. We love the old

Union too much for that. Still, one may feel

that it is inconsistent with the principles of

the country to consider terms in

armed rebels. The motives are good, his prin

ciples may be Constitutional. This, however,

is not the issue. A Union of any kind, such

as a Union held together by the sword, will

be a Union of slaves, and is not a blessing.

We speak earnestly when we say that in no

state of circumstances could we be induced to

uphold such a Union. But it would need that

of our feelings, it would need that of the

children. Irresistible force alone would

hold it, and the will of the people be as

strong.

Unconditional Union means a Union under

a King, a tyrant—a Union where all property

belongs to one person, who deals it out to

parcels to his favorites; a Union where there

is no personal safety; a Union such as existed

under Nero and Caligula; a Union of slaves

not freedom.

We ask whether any man would think such

a Union anything but a curse? Better we

be all dead and quiet in our graves, than live

in such a Union.

We are, however, for the Union uncondi

tionally, if we understand it to mean what it

did before the rebellion. Then the Union

implied not only the mere territory which

composed the States, but also the laws,

institutions and securities we had in it.

The Union meant more than mere

land. It meant more than that the

God Terminus should never take a

back step. It meant the Constitution,

the republican form of government, the rights

of the citizen, the protection of our homes

and all the blessings we had in our country.

More territory was the least consideration.

We opposed the rebels partly because they

ended certain territory and held some points

necessary to our prosperity. Certainly, if

they had been held by a foreign power we

would have wished to acquire them, but would

not have given up our Constitution, our

republican form of government, to obtain them.

To put the case by an example. Before we

gained Louisiana, if we could not have suc

ceeded by purchase or conquest, we would not

have abandoned our whole nation to the Em

peror of Mexico, and the unconditional

Union of the present day.

We wanted Louisiana, not only for its

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